

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



Atmospheric Pathways and Sources of Dioxin/Furans in Canadian and the Great Lakes Environments – A Progress

GLBTS Meeting

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Presenter: Jianmin Ma

Acknowledgement

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Anita Wong – MPD/ESB Coordinating project

**Dr. Yi-Fan Li – (ARQI) Global Dioxin emission
inventory**

**Dr. Lisheng Zhang – (Contract scientist) Multi-
scenarios modeling**

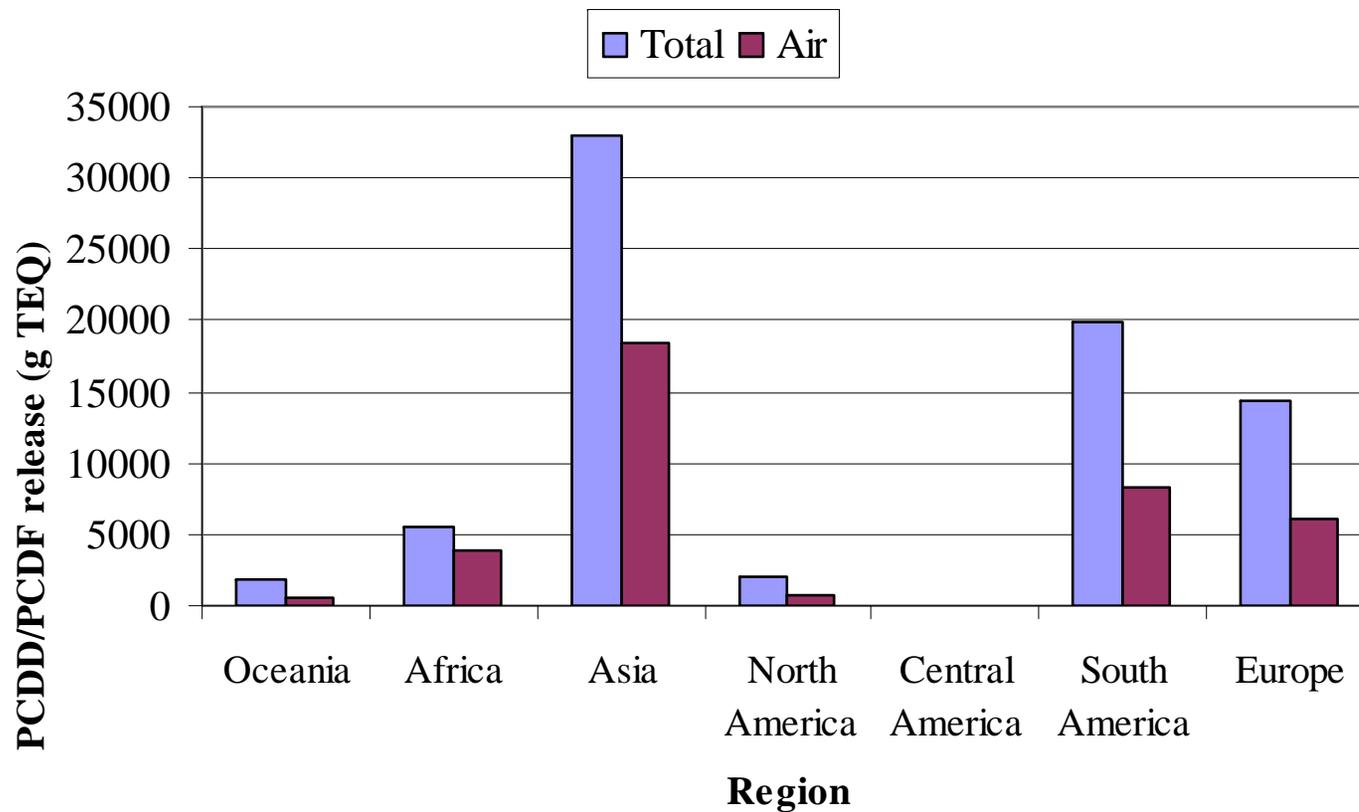
Philip Cheung – (ARQI) Multi-scenarios modeling

Prof. James Li – Ryerson University

Objective

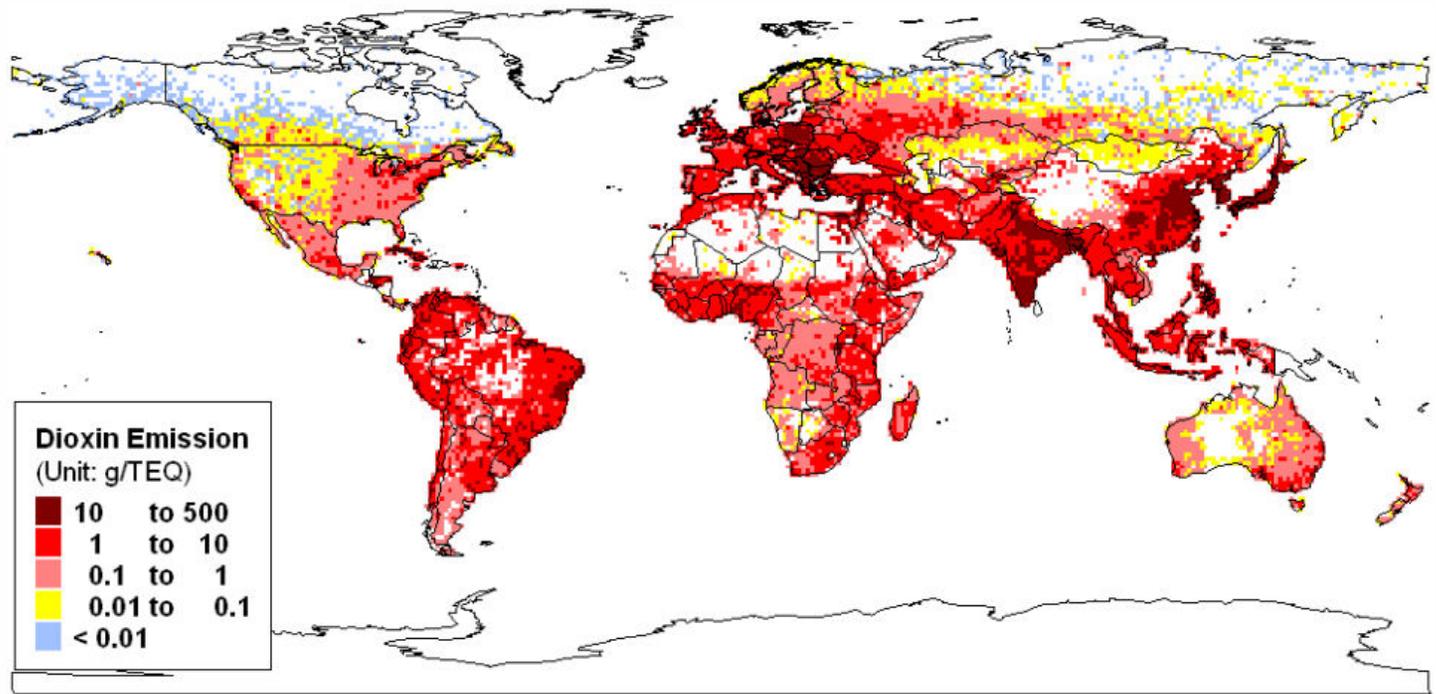
Does Dioxin still matter
to the US and Canada?





Total PCDD/Fs emissions in different regions (data estimated, reference year: **2004**)

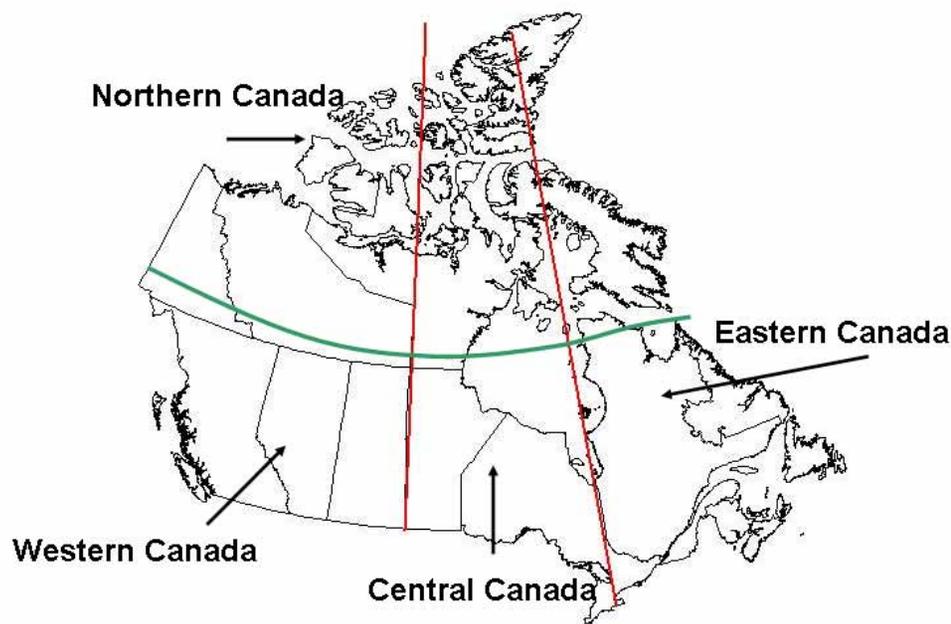




Gridded dioxin emission inventories with 1° latitude by 1° longitude resolution

Results – atmospheric transport & deposition modeling for 2005

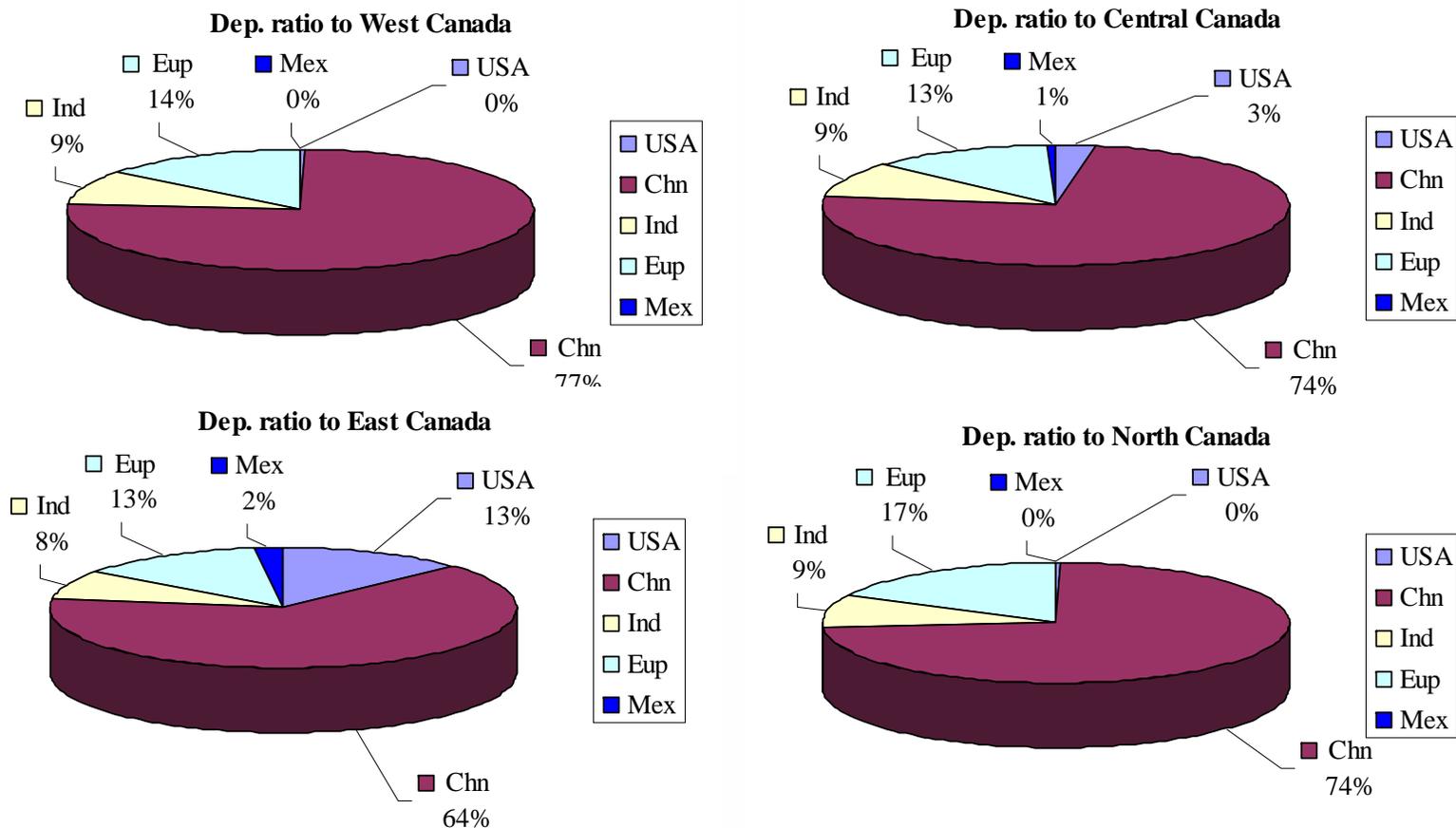
- Atmospheric transport model: global-scale Canadian Environmental Transport of Organochlorine Pesticides (CanMETOP)
- Model scenarios (8 scenarios)
 - Scenario 1: all sources in the globe (**Glb**)
 - Scenario 2: the U.S. sources only (**USA**)
 - Scenario 3: China sources only (**Chn**)
 - Scenario 4: India sources only (**Ind**)
 - Scenario 5: European sources only (**Eup**)
 - Scenario 6: Mexican sources only (**Mex**)
 - Scenario 7: Doubling China source (**2×Chn**)
 - Scenario 8: Doubling India source (**2×Ind**)



PCDD/Fs receptor regions in Western, Central, Eastern Canada, Canadian Arctic, and High Arctic



Results – loadings to receptors in Canada



Relative contribution of PCDD/Fs from different sources to 4 Canadian regions

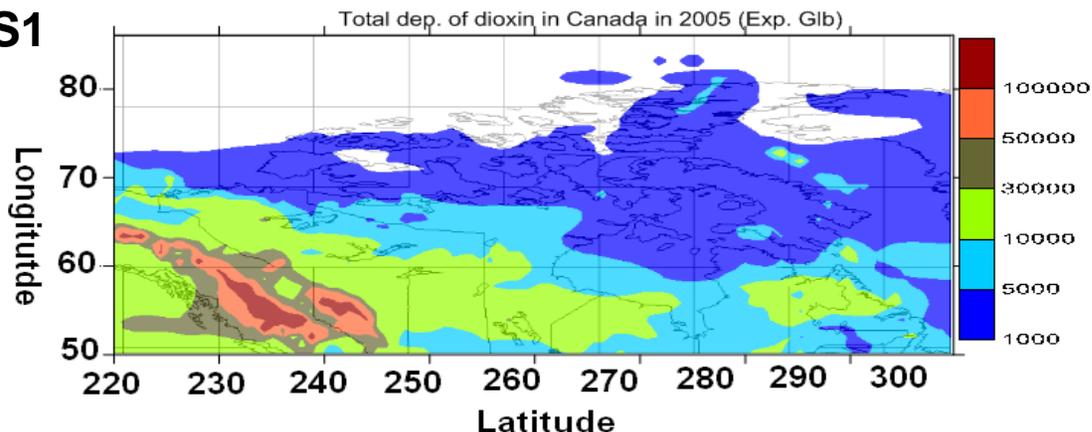
Contribution of different sources to 5 Canadian regions

| | <i>West</i> | <i>Central</i> | <i>East</i> | <i>North</i> | <i>High Arctic</i> |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| <i>USA</i> | 0 | 3% | 13% | 0 | |
| <i>Mex</i> | 0 | 1% | 2% | 0 | |
| <i>Chn</i> | 77% | 74% | 64% | 74% | |
| <i>2 x Chn</i> | 87% | 86% | 79% | 85% | 81% |
| <i>Ind</i> | 9% | 9% | 8% | 9% | |
| <i>2 x Ind</i> | 17% | 17% | 16% | 14% | 15% |
| <i>Eup</i> | 14% | 13% | 13% | 17% | |

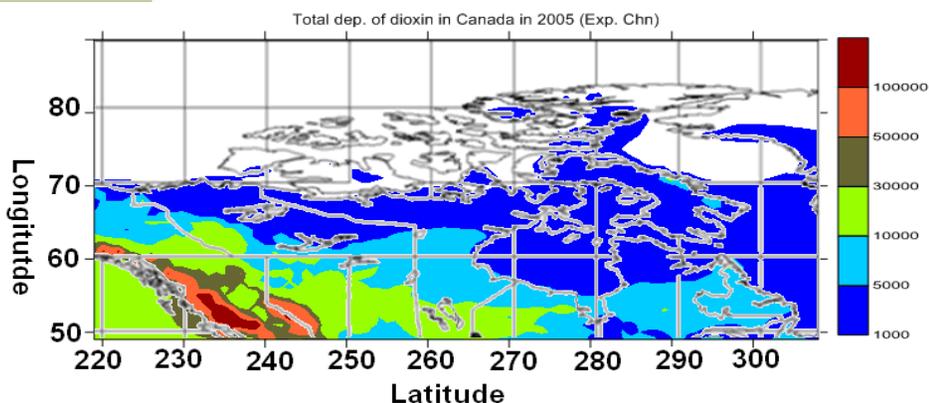


Total deposition to Canada-spatial pattern

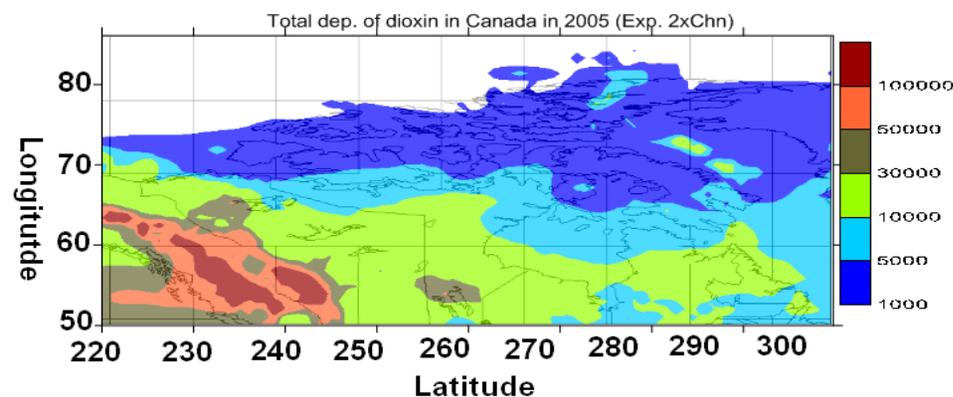
S1



S3

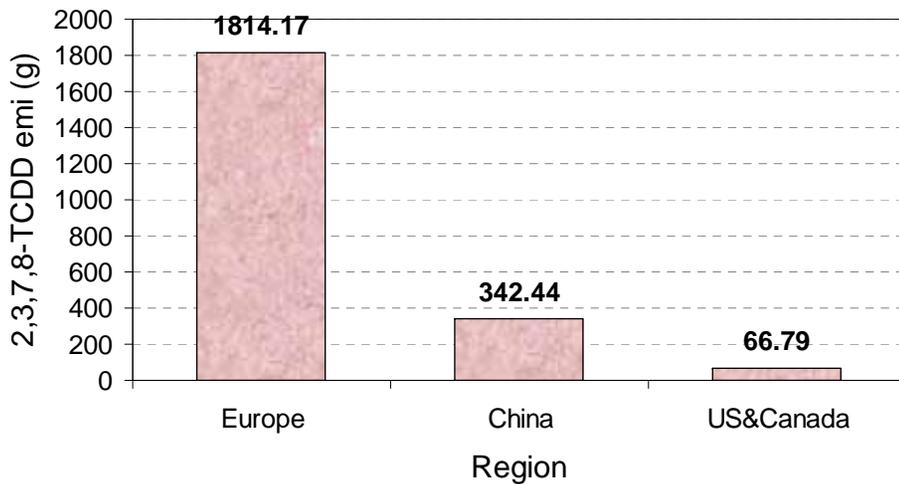


S7



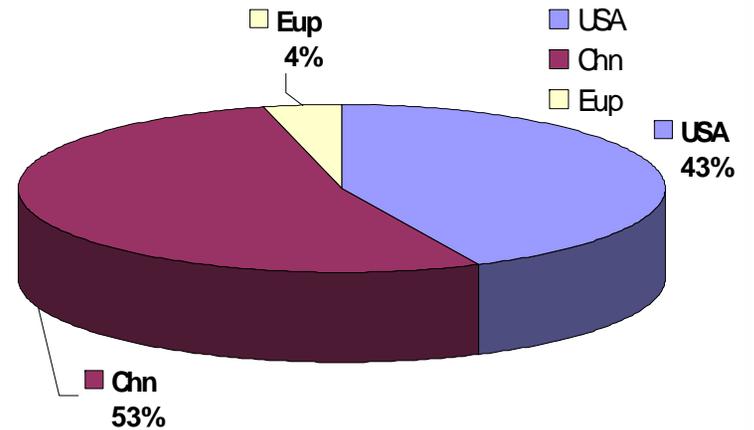
Total deposition of PCDD/Fs to Canada in 2005 (pg/m2/yr) from 3 model scenarios

2,3,7,8-TCDD – Great Lakes

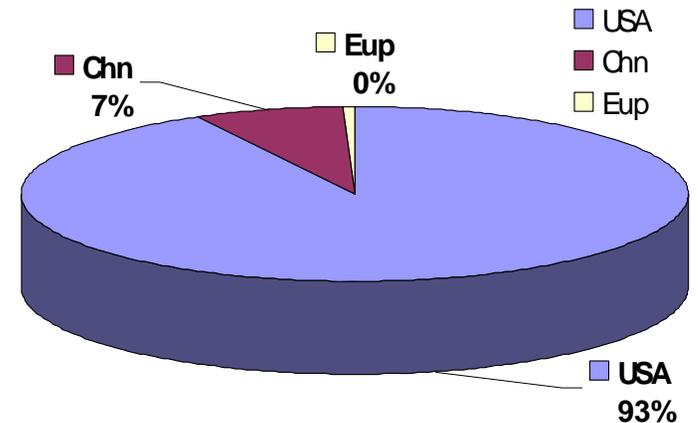


2,3,7,8-TCDD Air emission (g) in 2005

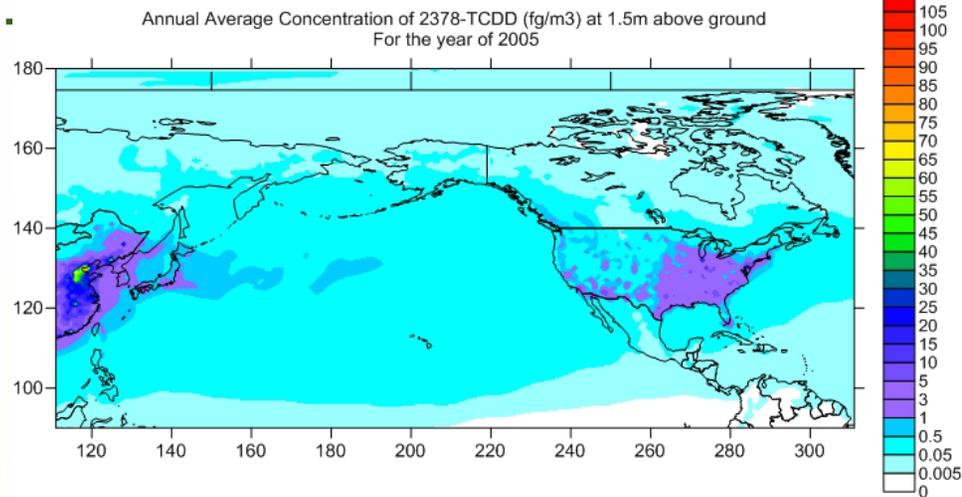
Total Deposition to Great Lakes



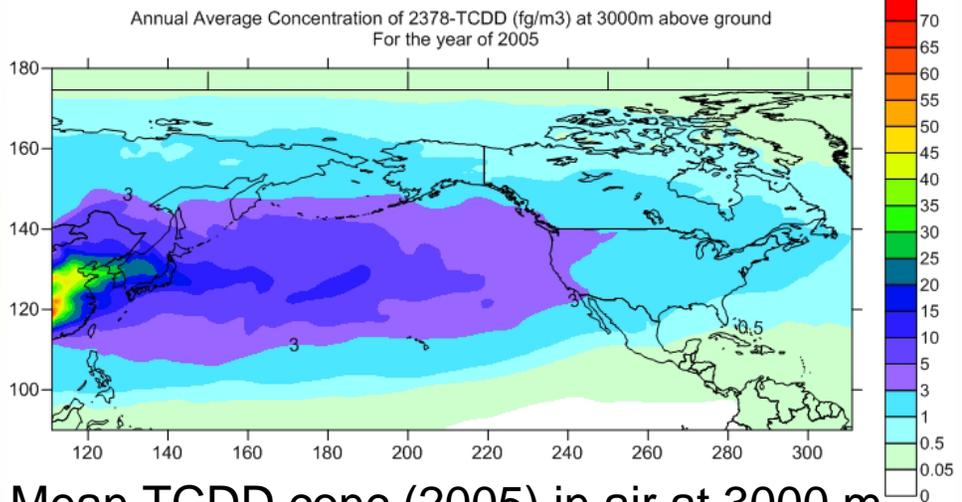
Dry Deposition to Great Lakes



Modeled 2,3,7,8-TCDD annual air concentration

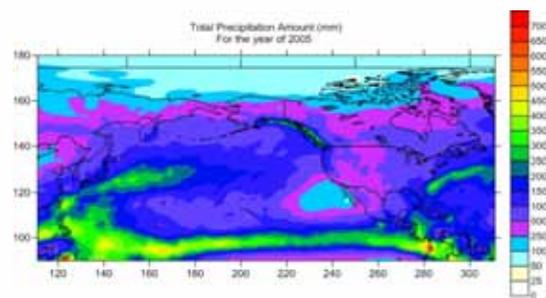


Mean TCDD conc (2005) in air at 1.5 m



Mean TCDD conc (2005) in air at 3000 m

Local emission dominated dry deposition (93%) to the GL!

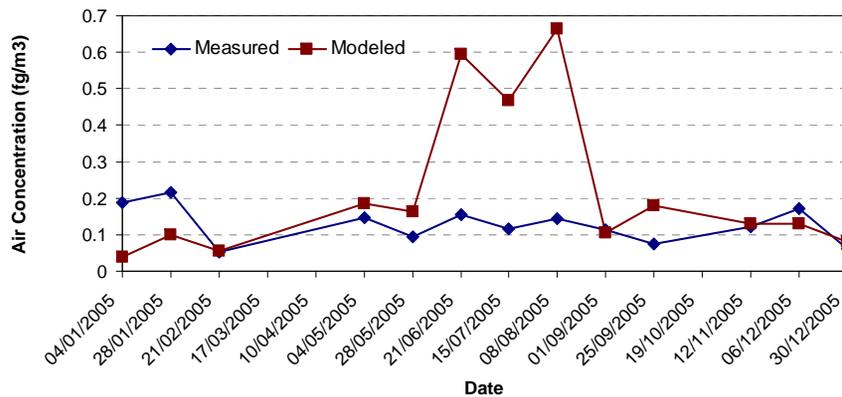


Annual precipitation (mm)

Asia (China) emission made 53% contribution of total deposition to the GL via long-range transport and precipitation scavenging!

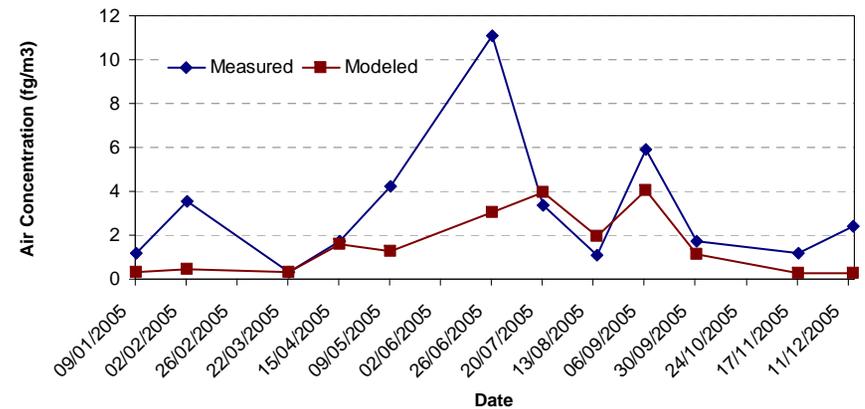
Model evaluation: 2,3,7,8-TCDD

2378-TCDD
Measured vs Modeled at EGH



Background site (Eagle Harbor)

2378-TCDD
Measured vs Modeled at CHI



Urban site (Chicago)

Concluding Remarks

- China is likely a major contributor to Dioxin/Furans contamination to Canada and the Great Lakes
- Precipitation/wet deposition provides a major pathway for Asian emission input into North America, including the Great Lakes
- Transpacific transport is a most important atmospheric pathway of Dioxin/Furans to North America
- Concern needs to be raised in dioxin regulations to take foreign sources and emission into account

